

# **SURVEY AND SETTLE COMMISSION N.D**



**1880**

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,  
CENTRAL DIVISION.

*Bombay, 15th March 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for 21 Dangi or hill villages and 1 Desh or plain village of the Dindori Táluka of the Násik Collectorate. The Desh village and one of the Dangi villages are Inám; into these two villages the survey settlement is now to be introduced for the first time.

2. These villages were originally surveyed and settled by the Assistant Collector Mr. Fraser Tytler in 1845-46. But then only the garden rice and káli or superior dry-crop lands were surveyed or assessed. The mál or inferior dry-crop lands were not surveyed till 1860.

3. Twenty-two of the villages in this táluka had their original settlement revised a few years ago under the sanction conveyed by Government Resolution No. 1848 of the 23rd March 1876. The same mode of revision survey as was reported on and sanctioned with reference to those villages has been continued and applied to these villages.

4. A change has, however, been made in the subdivision of lands into survey numbers referred to, though not very intelligibly, in the 7th para. of the Superintendent's report. The survey numbers of the villages previously settled were made of considerable area including the lands of many independent occupants; these separate occupancies were separately measured, classed and assessed, but not separately demarcated by boundary marks. Plots or strips of rice land in villages separated by some distance from one another by intervening mál or high-lying land were commonly included in one and the same survey number or field. If one of these plots of rice was resigned it was hard to enforce the rule that another occupant in the same number must take it up or resign his own occupancy, and consequently it was found that the Collector had allowed this most necessary rule, obviating the existence of occupied and unoccupied land in one and the same survey number, to be dispensed with. The making smaller survey numbers and demarcating all separate occupancies by boundary marks has, with your concurrence, been directed in January 1879. This measure has nothing whatever to do with "keeping the holdings as small as possible" as stated by the Superintendent in his 7th para., but is merely to prevent a ryot being forced to take land which he does not want and with which his own has no connexion, or for Government to submit to the alternative evil of allowing part of a survey field to be unoccupied waste.

5. These villages are all situated on or in the vicinity of the Ghats, as will be seen by the appended map; the most eastern villages are about twelve miles from the Gháts. All have a good and certain rainfall, and those nearest the Gháts, as usual, an excessive one.

6. The 20 Government villages comprise 97·5 square miles, and have a population now of 7,614 souls or 78·1 to the square mile. In such tracts the population is never dense in consequence of the nature of the climate and the large proportion of hill and other unproductive land

7. The comparative statistics for the 20 Government villages for 1845-46 and the present time are given at para. 21 of the Superintendent's letter. In all respects a marked improvement in condition appears. The population has increased 66·6 per cent. The better class of houses, the tiled, have more than doubled in number. Cattle show a small increase in numbers; in such Ghát districts the increase is not likely to be much in the form of quality. Carts have increased 87 per cent. Sheep and horses both show a small increase contrary to what we usually find, but this is clearly owing to the abundance of grazing land and the nature of the country not admitting of cart carriage as a means of travelling in substitution for horseback.

8. The returns of sale, lease, and mortgage recorded are very few in number, but so far as they go they show that land has acquired a considerable value.

9. The statement at para. 26 professes to show the present and past extent of irrigated land. It is, however, absolutely unintelligible in itself. The larger areas are placed opposite the year 1845-46 which, from the remark in column 11, is evidently an error. The meaning of the figures is evidently intended to be that there was in the 20 Government villages an area of acres 35·10 of pásthal or channel irrigation according to the old survey accounts, and that there are now acres 72·27 under páts and acres 5·11 under wells, a total of acres 148·32, or a total increase of irrigated area of acres 113·22.

10. From the return of the proportion of the different crops grown, nágli or náchni appears to be the predominant cultivation, as might be expected in villages so near the Gháts, and comprises  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole cultivated area. There is 4 per cent. of the area under wheat, and barely 1 per cent. under rice. There is a small quantity of jowári, túr, kardi or safflower, and other better dry-crops, but these must be met with only in the eastern villages as such cultivation is not met with on the Gháts.

11. In para. 30 it is noticed that with very small exception, less than one per cent., the land is actually cultivated by the person who holds it under Government. This will be generally found to occur in Ghát districts where land is not much sought after as an investment by the cultivating classes.

12. Para. 32 alludes to the large increase in the area of káli land; in the new classification káli and mál are merely two descriptions of dry-crop land, and in the former classification, which was undoubtedly rough, a good deal of the better class of land or káli was included in the mál. This has now been rectified.

13. Para. 33 refers to the increase of prices since the first settlement in 1845-46. The prices of the last three years are entirely abnormal from the famine. The averages from 1865-66 to 1874-75 may be taken as near what may be considered to be fair average prices. It is plain that there is an increase here as generally over the country of full 100 per cent. and more over the prices of thirty years ago.

14. The statement at para. 34 is intended to give the past revenue history, but a mistake is made in including under the one head of "occupied" both Government and Inám lands. The latter, from an examination of Statement C. appended to the Superintendent's report, appear to have been recorded at acres 3,394 in the first year of the settlement and at acres 3,779 in the last year, 1878-79. In considering the increase of the occupied area, the Government land alone should be referred to. In this case, excluding Inám land, Appendix C. shows that the occupied area of Government land alone stands as follows, taking 1860 the year in which the mál land was surveyed, and therefore the first year of approximately correct areas:—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Collection.
	Acres.	Rs.
1860-61	22,492	9,906
1865-66	25,999	11,367
1870-71	32,467	13,939
1874-75	24,368	10,245
1878-79	31,544	13,139

15. Between the above years there are considerable fluctuations in the occupied area and collections, the highest amount under each head being, in 1869-70, acres 33,196, collected Rs. 14,155. In Ghát districts these fluctuations usually occur, and arise from the resigning poor land for the purpose of allowing it a period of fallow, and this will occur to the greatest extent when prices run low. In this case in 1874-75, a year of very low prices, the occupied area and collections as shown above were of the lowest amounts which occurred after 1864-65.

16. Remissions occurred in but a few years since 1859-60, and were then of an utterly insignificant amount, never attaining to Rs. 20 in any year. From the commencement of the settlement till 1872-73, there appear to have been no outstandings at the end of the year. After 1872-73 a small sum appears in every year but the last, the reason for which is not stated or to be inferred, as till 1876 the seasons were sufficiently favourable; and though in and after 1876 the famine time came on, yet in the vicinity of the Gháts there were everywhere crops more or less good, and the very high prices prevalent were all in favour of the produce.

17. In para. 35 the Superintendent shows that the total number of notices issued in default of punctual payment of revenue were in these villages 184 in the three years commencing with 1876-77, the numbers being heavy in the first and last years and small in the intermediate year. The average number is large for so small a number of villages, but the people of Ghát tracts are many of rather unsettled habits and rarely have their Kulkarni resident in the village—conditions not very favourable to punctual realizations of revenue.

18. A great improvement has taken place in the communications of this part of the country during the last 30 years. The G. I. P. Railway passes through the Collectorate some 12 miles to the south-east of the nearest villages of the tract containing these villages. One made road communicating with the country below the Gháts passes through the marginal villages on the east and north, and another at a short distance from the southern villages.

19. In the 38th para. the Superintendent refers to the past and proposed assessment of rice lands which are divided according to the old form of classification, which has been adhered to, into six classes; the old maximum rate is Rs. 3 and that proposed Rs. 4-8-0 with the same proportional increase on all the lower classes. On the old rice the proposed rate will give, it is stated, an increase of Rs. 615 or 58·6 per cent. The total area of this old rice land I cannot discover to be stated, but it must be but small; the rice land is stated in Statistical Table III. appended to the Superintendent's letter to be under one per cent. (0·9 precisely) of the whole occupied area, and therefore probably is about 300 acres in extent. The "new" rice or that made since the first settlement, amounting to acres 105, is assessed as simple dry-crop land. In most cases it is probable that new and old rice land occur in the same field, and in such cases the average assessment of the two together will exceed the old in a much smaller degree than that above shown. The average assessment of the new rice land is stated to be Rs. 1-12-10, undoubtedly a most moderate rate on the average for such land.

20. In paras. 39 and 42 the old and proposed rates for dry-crop lands, káli or black and mál or hilly land, are shown. It is quite superfluous making a separate case of each of these kind of lands, the separation of which is a matter of classification. The maximum rate at the first settlement proposed for dry-crop land was Rs. 1-2-0; the Superintendent proposes to increase this to Rs. 1-6-0, and to impose this maximum rate uniformly on all the villages. This I do not think is correct; villages on and close to the Gháts are always placed in a situation of inferiority for dry-crop cultivation compared with villages farther inland, and in every case, and I have assessed some three hundred miles of Ghát margin country, a lower dry crop rate has been imposed on and near the edge of the Gháts than a few miles inland. The villages immediately to the east of those under report were assessed on a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0 in revision settlement in 1874. Therefore a higher maximum rate than Rs. 1-6-0 cannot in justice be imposed on the adjacent villages of those now under report, and a lower maximum rate must

also be in justice applied to those situated farthest to the west and nearest to the Gháts.

21. I propose, therefore, instead of the proposed maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0, to adopt a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the undermentioned villages :—

1. Dhondegaon.	4. Dabargaon.	7. Kachargaon.
2. Sadgaon.	5. Naik Wari.	8. Pimpruj.
3. Ladchi.	6. Wilwandi.	9. Pophalwara.

all of which villages are on or near the edge of the Gháts as will be seen from the map. The village of Ambegaon at the extreme north is excluded from this reduction, as it is on a high road of considerable traffic which gives great advantage as regards the ready sale of all minor produce and also as regards a supply of manure from the cattle halting at the top of the Ghát. The reduction here proposed will run through all the dry-crop land whether káli or mál.

22. For the pásthal garden lands or those watered by channels from streams, the former rate varied from Rs. 8 per acre to Rs. 3. It is proposed to retain the same maximum, the application of which on the present supply of water will give an average rate of Rs. 3-14-9 per acre. The total area of land under this kind of irrigation is not stated in the Superintendent's letter, but I gather from the appendices that it now amounts to but acres 59.

23. The rates as proposed by the Superintendent give an increase of revenue of from Rs. 13,139 to Rs. 17,669, or a net increase of Rs. 4,530, equal to 34·5 per cent. The modification above proposed in the dry-crop rates of nine villages will reduce the above estimated increase by about Rs. 1,050, bring down the total increase of revenue to Rs. 3,480, and reduce the percentage increase on the whole twenty villages to 26 per cent., regarding the propriety and moderation of which amount of increase there can be no doubt.

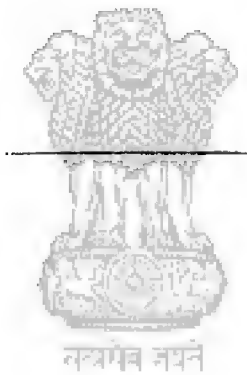
24. In paras 54 to 59 rates of assessment are proposed for an Inám village, Shewnai, now coming under the survey settlement for the first time. Rates are proposed for this village assimilating on the average to those already imposed in adjacent Government villages, namely maximum rates of Rs. 1-12-0 on dry-crop and Rs. 8 on pásthal or channel garden land, and Rs. 3-8-0 on lands under wells. No mention is made of rice land in the letter, but from the Appendix (E) there seems to be none in this village. These rates will give a revenue of Rs. 948 against Rs. 840 asserted to have been collected last year; I say asserted as we really have no certain assurance on the subject of what is actually collected in one shape or another in Inám villages, and the only trustworthy course on the settlement of any such being required is to impose rates assimilating to those in adjacent Government villages.

25. The second Inám village is Dhagur. This is surrounded by the Government villages above reported on, and as proposed should be assessed at the same rates. The collections last year are recorded at Rs. 745, and the survey assessment on the proposed rates will give Rs. 1,056, an increase of 33 per cent. In the case of all Inám villages, like the two now in question settled for the first time, it must be remembered that the village officers have hitherto received direct levies in grain from the cultivators which will cease after the introduction of the settlement, the village remuneration being made up to the authorised scale out of the revenue of the village—a condition made with the Inámdár prior to the introduction of the settlement. This much affects the consideration of the relative amount of revenue collected previous to the settlement and to be collected after it. In the first case a burden of uncertain but appreciable amount is on the ryots from which after the settlement they are relieved and the charge transferred to the village revenues.

26. Sanction for the introduction of the rates now proposed at any date before the 5th June is requested, and for the guarantee of the rates for the period applied to the part of the same táluka previously settled.

27. I have thought it necessary to go somewhat into more detail in my forwarding letter regarding this settlement than the comparatively unimportant nature and limited area of it should have called for. But the Superintendent's report, though lengthy and much loaded with figures, is not so perspicuous as it might be.

Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.





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FROM

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,  
SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,  
POONA AND NA'SIK.

To

W. RAMSAY, ESQUIRE,  
COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

*Nagar Districts,  
Camp Jaula, 28th January 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for transmission to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, with such remarks as you may consider necessary proposals for the introduction of revised rates into twenty-two villages of the Dindori Taluka, Nasik Collectorate, consisting of 21 "Dangi," and 1 "Desh" village, the classification of which was completed last field season.

2. The following statement gives the names of these, whether Desh or Dangi, Government or Inám, and whether for revision or first settlement :—

Number.	Name of Village.	Desh or Dangi.	Government or Inám.	For first or Revision Survey Settlement.
1	Shewnai	...	...	...
2	Dhagur	...	...	...
3	Tiloli...	...	...	...
4	Rasagaon	...	...	...
5	Nalegaon	...	...	...
6	Rawalgaon	...	...	...
7	Deberwadi	...	...	...
8	Sadgaon	...	...	...
9	Dhondegaon	...	...	...
10	Ladchi	...	...	...
11	Dhabargaon	...	...	...
12	Naikwari	...	...	...
13	Kochargaon	...	...	...
14	Popalwadi	...	...	...
15	Vilwandi	...	...	...
16	Pimpraj	...	...	...
17	Ramsej	...	...	...
18	Umbrala	...	...	...
19	Ambegan	...	...	...
20	Dhaur	...	...	...
21	Chachadgaon	...	...	...
22	Jambatek	...	...	...

3. And the next statement gives in a concise form, the years the present settlement has run; area; and population to the square mile, of these villages :—

Whether for Revision or first Survey Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Government or Inám.	Year of Survey Settlement.	Area in Acres.	Area in square miles.	Number of souls to the square mile.
Revision	20	Government	1845-46	62,340	97.5	78.1
First Survey	2	Inám	...	4,222	6.6	80.5
Grand Total	22		Total	66,562	104.1	78.3

4. It will be observed that more than 30 years have elapsed since the present settlement was first introduced: the revision settlement ought to have taken effect in 1876-77. The famine which prevailed at that time, however, prevented the work from being completed; besides, as part of the adjoining Táluka of Násik was similarly situated, it was considered best to finish the revision there, before taking the work of completing that of the Dindori Táluka into hand; consequently it was only last season that a classing establishment could be spared for the purpose.

5. Besides the villages under report, there remain 39 more of this Táluka into which revised rates have yet to be introduced; the classification of these villages will be taken into hand this season, and next year will see the completion of revision settlement of the whole of Dindori.

6. The twenty Government villages were settled on the "Dangi" system, by Mr. Fraser Tytler, Assistant Collector, in 1845-46—at that time the rice, "Káli" or black soil, and garden lands were measured in detail, classed, and assessed. The "Mál" lands, however, were not measured into separate fields until 1866; they were at that time surveyed and assessed: previous to this date they had been given out on Ukta rates. Government gave their sanction to the first arrangement in their letter No. 168, dated 10th January 1846, and regarding the Mál lands on the 20th October 1860. Copies of these letters will be found in the appendix.

7. The remeasurement of these villages was carried on at different periods from 1872 to 1875, and, as stated before, the reclassification was completed last season. At the same time a further reduction was made in the size of survey fields, and all sub-divisions or Pot number were separately measured and demarcated; this latter procedure being in accordance with rules lately introduced with the view of keeping the holdings as small as possible, to prevent the necessity of throwing up portions of survey numbers especially "Mál" lands, as had been the custom hitherto.

8. The maxima and minima extent of the three different descriptions of land; now included in one survey number; are as follows:—

*Rice-land* if held by one individual from 1 to 4 acres, should the land belong to more than one individual, the maximum size of the survey number has been fixed at 2 acres; all the interior portions, no matter how small, belonging to different occupants are separately measured and demarcated. All rice land which is 10 per cent. in excess of the area now entered in the village registers, is considered as "new rice," and is assessed at the highest "Káli" or dry-crop rate.

"*Káli lands*" if belonging to one person, the size of survey numbers has been fixed at 3 to 12 acres—but 6 acres, irrespective of the number of Pot, or small holdings, is the maximum when the land is in the occupancy of more than one individual.

"*Mál lands*" old survey numbers of 6 to 20 acres are confirmed—above this maximum size the land is broken up into two or more survey numbers—small portions, under 6 acres in extent, are clubbed together up to 20 acres, and made into survey numbers; each holding as before, being separately measured as a Pot number.

9. The mode of classification in the Dangs has been described by Colonel Taverner in his letter No. 893 of the 15th October 1875, (see appendix) paras: 11—26 inclusive. This system, which is really a confirmation of that adopted by Mr. Tytler, was approved of by Colonel Francis in his Memo. on Colonel Taverner's report No. 1791 of the 20th November 1875, (see appendix) and is the system now in force both in Násik and in Dindori. There is remaining only one other Táluka, that of Igatpuri, of the Násik Collectorate, where the Dangi system obtains. The rice-lands in this district are of a superior quality, and it will, most probably, be necessary to make some alteration in the present mode of rice classification to meet the requirements of these lands.

10. It will be observed from the foregoing that the old system of classification in the Dangi villages was confirmed—the reclassification was therefore confined to—

1st.—Where old survey numbers, irrespective of the character of cultivation, have under the new rules been broken up.

2nd.—Where a ten per cent examination of Káli and Mál lands has proved former classification to have been incorrect.

3rd.—In the case of fraud or error at the time of the first survey by Káli lands having been entered as Mál.

4th.—The allotment of Krab of every survey number is re-examined.

5th.—Examination of every survey number to see that the boundaries of the fields are correct.

11. Twenty-one of these villages, namely, all the Government and one Inám village, Dhagur, all Dangi, lie in a group in the south-western corner of the Táluka; 16 to the south, and 5 to the north of the main road from Násik to Peint. To the south, these villages are bounded by the Násik Táluka, some of the villages of which had revised rates introduced into them last year. A map accompanies this report, on which all the Dangi villages for present settlement are shown in blue; while the Desh village is coloured red.

12. These villages do not present the same appearance as the Dangi villages of the Násik Táluka reported upon during the two last years. In the latter the country is generally very hilly; in some parts, such as about Trimbak, Anjaneri, and the western portions, even mountainous, generally covered with jungle, and the Káli, or black soil is met with in small quantities; whereas, in the Dindori Dangs generally, but especially in those under report, the country is almost bare, the surface much more flat, with extensive tracts of black soil.

13. In point of climate, however, both Dangs are very similar; they are considered healthy from March until June, and afterwards very unhealthy; fever and ague being prevalent.

14. Seven of these 21 villages, situated in the extreme south-western corner of the group, have the advantage of surface water from four streams which eventually flow into Godávari; water remains in these streams all the year; the remaining fourteen villages are dependent upon wells for their water-supply.

15. The prevailing soil is of a brown or yellowish colour, good depth, and having the advantage of a better rain-fall, more productive than similar soils in the “Desh” parts of the Táluka to the east. The “Káli” lands are of a better quality than those in the Násik Táluka: for even in the villages bordering on the western Gháts, such as Ambegan, Pimpraj, Ladchi and Dhondegaon, from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the whole cultivated area supplies good wheat crops. The rice-lands are inferior to those in the adjoining Nasik villages; the latter, from the greater undulatory character of the country, being better adapted for rice cultivation than the flatter surface of the villages under report.

16. The following table shows the average annual rain-fall registered at the Mámlatdár's Kacheries of Dindori, Násik and Igatpuri for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Name of Táluka.		Rain-fall in 1876-77.	Rain-fall in 1877-78.
Dindori...	...	20·65	41·29
Násik ...	...	19·24	51·96
Igatpuri	...	68·26	160·54

The villages under report lie to the west and south-west of Dindori, and may be expected to have a greater rain-fall than that shown above. Still as will be seen from Statistical Table No. III in the appendix, the percentage of wheat grown is considerably greater than rice; the one being 14·1 per cent to 2·6 of the other. The percentage of kharíf, or monsoon crops, is 54·8 to 21·6 of rabi, or cold weather cultivation. The chief crop, as in most Dangi villages, is Nagli, this is a kharif crop; while the chief rabi crop is wheat. The proportion of waste, or fallow amounts to 23·6 per cent of the whole arable area.

17. The system of tillage in all its details differs not from that obtaining in the Dangs of Násik, which was reported upon in my letter to your address, No. 91, of the 28th January 1878.

18. These villages are favourably situated as regards good road communication; having the main road from Násik to Harsul to the south, and at no great distance; while another from Násik to Peint runs almost through the middle of them. Thus easy access to the Railway Station of Devlali is obtainable; the furthest village Ambegan, being only twenty-four miles distant.

19. The following are the chief market towns available to the ryots for the sale of the produce of their lands, and for obtaining for themselves the necessities of life within the Táluka :—

1. Dindori Bázár held on Sunday.
2. Umbral Budrukh Bázár held on Monday.
3. Janori do. do. Friday.
4. Jalkhere do. do. Saturday.

*In the Násik Táluka.*

5. Násik Bázár held on Wednesday and Saturday.
6. Girnara do. Thursday.

Of these the most frequented are said to be those of Násik and Girnara. Of the four bázárs within the Táluka, the one held at Dindori, is the largest.

20. There are neither schools nor manufactures of any description in any of these twenty-two villages.

21. The following abstract of Statistical Tables Nos. IV. and VI. for 20 Government villages now for revision, shows the state of population, agricultural stock, &c., at the present, as compared with the time when these villages were last settled in 1844-46 :—

*For 20 Government Villages.*

	According to first Survey Settlement 1845-46	According to Revision Survey Census.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population ..	4,570	7,614	3,044	...	66.6
Houses... { Flat-roofed and Tiled ...	74	160	86	...	116.2
{ Thatched ...	797	1,214	417	...	52.3
Agricultural Cattle ...	2,315	2,508	193	...	8.3
Cows, Buffaloes, and their young ...	4,190	4,104	...	86	2.1
Sheep and Goats ...	413	519	106	...	25.7
Ploughs ...	536	832	296	...	55.2
Carts ...	77	144	67	...	87.0
Horses and Ponies ...	114	119	5	...	4.4

22. All the items in the return for the Government villages compare favourably—the present with the past—with the exception of agricultural cattle, increase in which amounts only to 8.3 per cent; while cows and buffaloes show a decrease of 2.1 per cent. It is hard to give a very satisfactory reason for this; it is, however, known that such careful attention in the preparation of statistical returns, as obtains at the present day, was not the case formerly, and those returns may, therefore, be taken approximately rather than actually. The late famine also must have had some effect upon the more weakly of the cattle, the fittest only surviving. In the better class of houses, carts and ploughs, in which items mistakes were less likely to occur, there has been a fair and gradual improvement.

23. Statistical Table No 5 of the appendix, shows that the increase of population is chiefly among the agricultural, and partly agricultural class; this applies only to the Government villages. The other two villages, both Inám, one a Dangi, and the other a Dosh village, being for settlement for the first time, have no former statistics forthcoming.

24. The appended returns (Appendix A.) which is compiled from data collected from the records of the Registration Office for the last three years, gives four cases only, of sales and mortgages, and shows that the land is valuable from the very few number of cases, it may be assumed that the ryots are fairly well off.

*One case* of sale, where land paying Rs. 25 was sold for Rs 150, or 6 times the Government assessment.

*One case* of sub-letting. Thirty acres of land bearing Government assessment Rs. 7½ was sub-let for 6 years, for Rs. 49, plus the Government rental.

*Two cases* of mortgage, one of 32 acres, bearing Government assessment Rs. 11-4-0, was mortgaged for Rs. 120, at 18 per cent. per annum; the owner to resume possession on payment of principal; the other is a case of 26½ acres; Government assessment Rs. 10, mortgaged for Rs. 50, at the same interest, and on the same conditions.

25. Irrigation is carried on to a very limited extent, both by Pats and wells, and obtains in 11 villages only :—

Revision or First Survey.	Government or Inám.	No. of Villages.	PATS.			WELLS.		
			Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.
Revision ... First Survey ...	Government villages ...	9	5	5	10	2	16	18
	Inám villages, Shewnai and Dhagur ...	2	5	6	11	...	11	11
	Total ...	11	10	11	21	2	27	29

Of the ten Government Pats, two of the new ones are made to aid rice cultivation. The Pats are generally poor, only retaining water until December or middle of January, a few until February, and only one, in the Inám village of Dhagur, until March.

26. The following statement shows the areas of land under different sources of irrigation, Pat and well, at the time of the former settlement, and at the present time :—

Taluka.	Villages Government or Inám.	Number of Villages.	Year of Settlement.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER						REMARKS.
				Wells.	Burkis.	Pats, i.e., small canals from streams.	Pats and Wells combined.	Pats and Burkis combined.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dindon.	Government.	20	1845-46	A. g. ... 33	A. g. ... 1	A. g. 35 10 72 27	A. g. ... 5 11	A. g. ...	A. g. 35 10 148 32	Increase. A. g. 113 22
	Inám.	2	First Survey.	39 31 ...	...	... 41 8	57 7 ...	...	96 38 41 8	Shewnai. Dhagur.
				39 31	...	41 8	57 7	...	133 6	
	Grand Total	...	...	95 24	15 1	113 35	62 18	...	286 38	

27. There are only two "old" wells used for irrigation in the 20 Dangri Government villages—(16 have been dug during the present lease) and they were not assessed at the time of the first survey; consequently, according to the Dangri classing rules, no extra valuation has been added to the Jiráit classification of the lands irrigated under them.

28. The following statement gives details regarding the number of wells and Burkis at the time of the introduction of the current settlement, and those dug since, during the different decades. The number of wells in the two Inám villages for first settlement are also given :—

Taluka.	Villages Government or Inám.	Number of Villages.	Year of Current Settlement.	WELLS.														BURKIS.		Remarks.
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the Current Settlement.		Dug during the 1st Decade.		Dug during the 2nd Decade.		Dug during the 3rd Decade.		Total Number of new wells.		Total number of wells old and new.						
				Substantially built.	Not Substantially built.	Substantial.	Not Substantial.	Substantial.	Not Substantial.	Substantial.	Not Substantial.	Substantial.	Not Substantial.	Substantial.	Not Substantial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Bhindori ...	Government	20	1845-46.	3	...	3	1	4	...	1	4	8	5	10	5	3	...			
	Inám ...	2	First Survey.	10*	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* At present.		

29. In the 20 villages for revision, the total irrigated area amounts to 148-32 acres; 6 per cent of this area alone is cultivated with sugar-cane. The total area under command of wells and Burkis amounts to 70-31 acres; under Pats, and Pats and wells combined, 77-38 acres; or a total of 148-32 acres.

30. Statement marked B in the appendix, gives some interesting details showing by whom the land in occupancy is cultivated. It will be observed that in the 20 Government villages there is a total of 7,834 survey, and Pot numbers; deducting those which are waste, the remaining numbers are almost entirely cultivated by the holders in whose names the land is entered, the figures being, cultivated numbers, 5,648, and numbers cultivated by those whose names are entered in village accounts 5,606. A similar contrast for the 2 Inám villages gives the following figures, 335 and 305.

31. At the time when the current settlement was introduced into the 20 Government villages the areas of different sorts of cultivation were as follows :—

	Rice.	Káli.	Garden.	Mál.	} Including Gov- ernment land, Inám and as- sessed waste.
1845-46 ... ..	875	9,575	35	37,968	
last year the areas were					
	924	14,161	149	35,386	
giving an increase of					
Per cent. ... ..	5.6	47.9	325.7	6.8	decrease.

N.B.—The Mál land was only measured into fields in 1860.

32. It will be seen that the percentage increase in the Káli land is very considerable. This is accounted for by the fact that much of what was Káli land in 1845-46, was included in the Mál, as has been discovered at the time of re-classification; this branch of the survey was done under the superintendence of Mr. Whitcombe, and there need not be the slightest doubt about its correctness.

33. The following gives the average prices of grain in the Dindori Táluka, computed at the number of seers per rupee, the seer being equal to 80 rupees in weight, prevailing during each of the three decades, as well as during the last 4 years of the present settlement; the rise in prices in the last decade, as contrasted with the first and second, is very marked; whilst during the last four years, on account of the late scarcity, high prices still rule:—

Years.	AVERAGE SEERS PER RUPEE.					PERCENTAGE.					REMARKS.
	Bájl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Nágl.	Bájl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Nágl.	
From 1845-46 to 1854-55 ...	46	41	39	22	47						
From 1855-56 to 1864-65 ...	26	27	25	18	34	77	51.9	56	22.2	38.2	
From 1865-66 to 1874-75 ...	20	17	16	11	23	30 130	58.8 141.2	56.2 143.7	63.6 100	47.8 104.3	
From 1875-76 to 1878-79 ...	14	14	15	11	20	228.6	192.9	166	100	135	

34. The following is an abstract of Statement C of the Appendix, giving the past revenue history of the 20 Government villages from 1835-36, to 1878-79 or 43 years, divided into two periods, viz., the ten years preceding the introduction of the current settlement, and the second, embracing 34 years, during which the settlement has been in force. The Mál lands which had previously been given out on Ukta rates having been measured into fields and assessed in 1860, is the cause of the great increase in area of columns 2 and 3, towards the end of the 2nd decade of the current settlement, which increase continues during the 3rd decade; during the last four years there is a falling off as might be supposed; still the average remissions for the last 14 years is almost nil, and average out-standings in spite of hard times very slight:—

Years.	Average of occupied acres including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collections on Government, Alienated, and Grazing Lands.	Average of Outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1835-36 to 1844-45...	13,570	12,786	362	6,665	55
From 1845-46 to 1854-55 ...	20,022	4,762	37	6,124	...
From 1855-56 to 1864-65 ...	24,847	15,316	206	10,511	...
From 1865-66 to 1874-75...	33,222	16,075	2	15,033	50
From 1875-76 to 1878-79...	31,513	16,940	2	13,107	156

The above statement gives the following results as regards the average increase during each decade in the occupied area, and collections as contrasted with the average of the 10 years preceding the settlement.

	Average Acres.		Increase in Rs.
First Decade...	6,452	Decrease	541
Second do....	11,277	Increase	3,846
Third do....	19,652	Do.	8,368
Four last years	17,943	Do.	6,442

35. The following shows the number of cases in which notices on account of non-payment of land revenue had to be issued during the last 3 years in the



Government villages under report. It is satisfactory to observe that out of total number of notices, 184, in no case was it necessary to resort to sale for recovery of outstanding balances.

Years.	Notices issued.	Cases in which sales took place.
1876-77... ..	97	...
1877-78... ..	11	...
1878-79... ..	76	...

36. I have now gone through every point showing past and present state of these villages; it is obvious that there has been a steady improvement since the introduction of the current lease; the following are the main points which mark this improvement :—

1st.—A larger average area occupied for cultivation amounting to 132·2 per cent during the last four years.

2nd.—Good road communication.

3rd.—Opening up of the adjacent district by means of the G. I. P. Railway; the station of Devlali being close to the more southern villages, and only 24 miles distant from the furthest, with good road communication to the railway station.

4th.—Improved market prices obtainable of late years.

37. Mr. Fraser Tytler in his report No. 77 of the 13th October 1845, proposed the following rates, which received the sanction of Government in their No. 168, dated 10th January 1846, Territorial Department; copies of the whole correspondence will be found in the appendix under the head of supplement to the Revision Report on the Wunn Dindori Dangs.

38. For rice lands the following were the rates sanctioned :—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0.

These rates I now propose to increase as follows :—

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 15 0

The total increase under this head will amount to Rs. 615, or an increase of 58·6 per cent. All "new rice," only 105 acres, coming under the head of improvement, is assessed simply at "Káli," or what would otherwise be dry-crop rates. The average assessment rate per acre for old rice will be Rs. 1-12-10.

39. For Káli lands the following were the rates sanctioned :—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 2 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

These might easily be increased to

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 6 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 7 0	0 5 0

The total increase will amount to Rs. 5,654, this includes all new rice, and gives an increase of 69·4 per cent. The incidence of assessment per acre will be Rs. 0-15-7.

40. For garden lands the rates proposed formerly were Rs. 8 to 3 for Pátasthal (channel irrigation), and from 4 to 2 for Mátasthal, or land cultivated under wells. I propose to retain the maximum for the first, which will give an increase of Rs. 224 on present assessment or an average of Rs. 3-14-9 per acre.

41. As the land under "old wells" (see para. 27) was not formerly assessed, it will now be assessed within the highest dry-crop rate. There are only two "old wells," one in the village of Ramsej the land under which receives aid from a Pát, and will, therefore, be assessed as Pátasthal; the other well in the village of Jambutek has only one number under it. All land under "new wells," being improvement will be assessed simply at Káli or dry-crop rates.

42. The Mál land was, as before stated, only measured into fields, and assessed in 1860; previous to which the land was given out on "Ukta" or lump sum rates.

In 1860 the rates for this land were fixed at—

1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0

These rates I propose to retain. It will give a decrease of Rs. 478 consequent on the large area brought under cultivation as Káli which has been discovered by revision survey.

43. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the 20 Government villages :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.						
			Area and assessment by present accounts.		Area and assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percent- age of increase.	
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
1st	...	20	Rs. a. 1 6	31,544	13,139	33,648	17,669	4,530	34·5

44. The difference between the recorded occupied land, and the area as obtained by revision survey, amounts only to 6·7 per cent. which cannot be considered anything extraordinary seeing the agency by which the "Mál" lands were measured in 1860. Mr. Tytler in reporting on the subject stated "This work (measurement of Mál lands) has been performed entirely by the Mámlatdárs and their establishments."

45. The average rate per acre for the 20 Government villages on present recorded area, including all lands Káli, Mál, Rice, and Garden is Rs. 0-6-8, and according to revision survey areas, and proposed assessment Rs. 0-8-5 per acre.

46. The Government unoccupied assessed waste lands, as recorded by the revision survey amount to acres 13,014, bearing assessment Rs. 5,343, or an average of Rs. 0-6-7 per acre.

47. The area and assessment of Government occupied and unoccupied assessed waste land amount to 46,662 acres, and Rs. 23,012, which give an average of Rs. 0-7-11 per acre.

48. In addition to the, Government land there is an area of 3,958 acres of Inám land bearing assessment of Rs. 3,164, and paying annual Judi of Rs. 950. The following statement shows the whole lands of the 20 Government villages under report in an abstract form :—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ...	33,648	13,139	17,669	...
Do. unoccupied assessed waste ...	13,014	4,525	5,343	...
Inám ... ..	3,958	2,412	3,164	950
Unarable ... ..	11,720	...	...	...
Total ...	62,340	20,076	26,176	950

49. Appendix marked D. shows the effect of the proposed rates of assessment in every village, the average percentage increase and the average rate per acre on all lands. In no village is the percentage increase excessive; the village of Umbrala shows a higher percentage than any other; but in this village the increase in Káli land is from 804 to 1,294 acres or 61·0 per cent. From the crop returns I find that 17·6 per cent of the whole cultivated area is under wheat, which is only grown on Káli soils; besides it is a bazar village which fully entitles it to a higher increase.

50. Appended to this report is a map on which these villages, 20 Government, at the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 are shown by a blue colour: adjoining them to the east, and one to the South, Wargaon, are a number of Desh villages assessed at the same maximum rate, viz: Rs. 1-6-0, these are shown in yellow. These villages were settled in 1874 by Colonel Waddington, and from his report I see that the average percentage increase amounts to 54 with which the increase for the villages under report compares very favourably.

51. I have also shown some of the adjoining Dangi villages of the Násik Táluka assessed at the same rates Rs. 1-6-0 by a green colour, the average increase percentage in these is 21·3.

52. Should Government be pleased to accord their sanction to these rates, I have to request that the duration of the lease may be fixed for 24 years, that is to say, from 1880-81, to 1903-04, the latter being the year when the revision leases throughout the Dindori Táluka will expire.

53. I have now to propose rates for two Inám villages; one a Desh village, Shewnai, to be settled for the first time. This village is situated about 8 miles south of Dindori, and about 6 miles to the north-east of Násik, and close to the high road leading from one town to the other.

54. Shewnai was measured and classed in 1879. There is nothing exceptional in point of climate, rain-fall, &c., as regards this village different from those surrounding it and settled in 1874-75. Appended is a statement marked E. giving a concise revenue history for the last ten, the last five, and for last year. The total area according to the Mámlatdárs' accounts altered from bighas to acres at the rate of 30 guntas per bigha, amounted in 1878-79, including Inám, to 1,687 arable acres and 215 unarable acres; total 1,902.

55. According to the revenue survey the items of arable and unarable acres are 1,356 and 164 respectively; total 1,520; while the occupied area, including garden land, is 1,125 acres. The amount of revenue collected last year was Rs. 840; while the average collections for the last ten years amounted to Rs. 771. Two of the villages adjoining Shewnai were settled upon a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0; one upon Rs-1-8-0; and the fourth, in the adjoining Táluka of Násik, had a maximum of Rs. 2 sanctioned.

56. I propose to apply a maximum of Rs. 1-12-0 to this village, which will give on the occupied dry-crop land Rs. 653 or Rs. 0-10-0 per acre. For the garden land under Páts, I propose a maximum of Rs. 8; on an area of 57 acres this rate gives Rs. 227. Lands under wells alone amount to 24 acres; to this I would apply a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 according to the classification of the soil and the depth of water in each well: the average incidence of the above per acre, is on Pátasthal lands Rs. 3-15-9, and on lands below wells Rs. 2-13-4. It may be mentioned that water remains, on the average, in the Bandharas only to the 1st of December.

57. The above will give on occupied area, dry-crop and garden Rs. 948 or Rs. 0-13-6 per acre, equal to 23 per cent increase on the average collections for the last ten years: a statement marked F. is appended, shewing the maximum rates for the adjoining villages, both for dry-crop and garden lands.

58. In addition to the Khalsa land, there is an area of 203 acres of Inám land bearing an assessment of Rs. 136, and paying annually Judi Rs. 25: the statement given below shews the whole of the lands of this Inám village in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
Government occupied assessed land ...	1,125	840	948	...
Government unoccupied assessed land ...	28	355	10	...
Inám ... ..	203	136	208	25
Unarable ... ..	164	...	...	...
Total ...	1,520	1,331	1,166	25

59. It is necessary to explain that all the arable waste land, with the exception of 28 acres, was found in occupation at the time of measurement; while in the Inámdar's books only the area actually under cultivation was assessed, leaving an unoccupied area of culturable land amounting to 322 acres and assessed at Rs. 355.

60. The second Inám village Dhagur is a Dangi village, surrounded by the Government villages for which rates have already been proposed in this report; I would, therefore, include it among them at the same rates. A statement similar to the one prepared for Shewnai is appended and marked G. It gives the average revenue for the last ten years, for the last five, and for last year. The total arable area, converting as before, the bigha into acres, is 1,732, this includes Inám; the unarable area amounts to 180 acres; total 1,912 acres. While according to the Revenue Survey, the items of arable and unarable are 1,907, and 795 acres respectively; total 2,702 acres. The occupied area, including garden land, is 1,330 acres, and the amount of revenue collected last year is Rs. 745.

61. The following statement shows the revenue expected to be obtained on proposed maximum rates and occupied area:—

KA'LI AT Rs. 1-6-0.		RICE AT Rs. 4-8-0.		PA'TASTHAL Rs. 8.		MA'L Rs. 0-7-0.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
891	760	11	27	41	119	387	150

The incidence on the acre for each description of cultivation is, Káli Rs. 0-13-8; Rice Rs. 2-7-3; Pátasthal Rs. 2-14-5; and Mál 0-6-2. The whole will give, on occupied area, a total of Rs. 1,056 or Rs. 0-12-8 per acre, equal to 33 per cent increase on the average collection for the last ten years.

62. Besides the Khalsa land there is an area of 213 acres of Inám land bearing an assessment of Rs. 184 and paying Judi Rs. 19, the whole of which will be better seen from the following statement:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ...	1,830	745	1,056	...
Do. unoccupied assessed land ...	864	178	189	...
Inám ... ..	213	184	178	19
Unarable ... ..	795	...	...	...
Total ..	2,702	1,107	1,423	19

63. If these rates are approved of, I beg to request that the duration for the lease for the two Inám villages may be sanctioned for the same term as proposed for the 20 Government Dangi villages, that is to say, from 1880-81 to 1903-04 a period of twenty-four years.

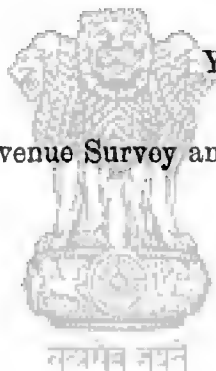
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.







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Statistical Table No III  
Details of cultivation in A. D. 1878/79.

District	Surveyed Villages	Crops	Per Centage of total cultivation of under sown lands		
			Total	Kharif	Rabi
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Native villages of the the collectorate	2. Sown Villages Surmai (Kishu) & Dhayur (Dangi)	No data being First Survey Villages	0	0	0

G. S. Sanyal  
Superintendent Revenue Survey & Assess  
Banda and Naini





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# Statistical Table No II Detail of Population

Sex	Caste	Males		Females		Totals	Totals of both F and M	Persons over 10 years of age			
		Males		Females				No	Per cent	Per cent	
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age						
	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20 Govt villages of Govt is collector	Christians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gentiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dravidians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Muslimans	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Brahmins	2	9	3	8	11	22	0	0	0	0
	Low caste	7	14	3	15	16	37	0	0	0	0
	Others	13	17	2	16	13	43	13	60.0	1	5.6
		81	142	58	138	196	419	0	0	0	0
		210	203	141	299	440	713	0	0	0	0
	823	1347	671	1271	1942	4112	10	0.5	0	0	
	1488	1948	1014	2181	3195	6631	56	1.6	0	0	

new lines of figures are those of the previous settlement.

*Signature*

Colonel  
Lieut. Colonel  
Major and Quarter



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Statistical Table No IV  
Details of Population

Caste	Age	Males		Totals	Total of Females & Males	Can read or are learning to do so		
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age			Males	Females	Per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus	Christians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Parsees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livingtons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Muslimans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Brahmins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Low caste	25	31	56	57	113	143	14.3
	Others	101	114	215	203	418	0	0
	Total	126	145	271	260	531	8	3.0

Signature

Subd. Revenue Survey & Assess  
G. S. and S. S.



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# Statistical Table No. 1 Occupation of the people

District	Surveyed Villages	Occupations	Number
	2	3	4
Sanitation of the District	 <p>२ Surveyed Villages Shown in District and Thangar District</p>	Agriculture	258
		Partly Agricultural	0
		Non-Agriculture	275
		Total	531

G. A. K. Singh  
 District Revenue Survey & Assessment  
 Ganga and Nandak





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Statement showing sales, in the villages of Taluka Division of the Nashik Collectorate.

Villages.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Survey Assessment realized				Does money lines the survey assessment.	Sale of immovables.	Remarks	Sub-division Officer's signature & stamp.	Inspector's signature & stamp.
			A.	B.	C.	D.					
Raamaj	358	10	5	3	13	"	6	1578-70	Sd/-		
	360	25	3	9	10	"					
	3619.1	15	6	5	11	"					
	2	15	29	5	14	"					
		66	3	25							

S. K. Kulkarni  
 Deputy Survey & Assessment  
 Taluka & District.



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*S. Sanyal*

*Colonel,*

*Deputy Sec. Survey & Assessment*

*Poor & Nark*



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not showing the number of currency received. We calculate currency by the holders in whose names they are entered on the Chicago partnership with others, as well as the currency received for it for money or value payments and those that are none.

Chambers



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Kenmore. The amounts for 20 villages subtracted in the Pondure Tables of the Musik Collection, into which the Survey Settlements were introduced, are 184,546. The figures above the thick black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlements.

Years	Occupied land: paying Assessments to Government:						Monor-uped, Assessed, Another Government land.			Land, the expense of which is included entirely or partially in the				Total land Government occupied, Monor-uped, and Assessed.			Balance, including all rise of year
	Assessment	Permitment		Balance	Total	Assessment	Monor-uped	Assessed	Monor-uped	Assessed	Monor-uped	Assessed	Monor-uped	Assessed	Monor-uped		
		Assessment	Permitment														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1875/76	8,424	6,965	174	0	174	6,821	12,447	1,549	0	1,549	4,066	1,773	181	24,937	7,002	138	
1876/77	8,106	6,532	848	0	848	5,684	13,080	8,180	126	8,180	4,066	1,773	181	25,252	5,991	360	
1877/78	8,029	6,100	643	0	643	5,457	13,297	8,701	175	8,701	4,066	1,773	172	25,392	5,804	24	
1878/79	8,183	6,024	864	0	864	5,163	13,381	8,901	244	8,901	4,066	1,773	138	25,630	5,645	0	
1879/80	9,149	6,303	910	0	910	5,393	13,237	8,751	170	8,751	4,066	1,773	59	26,452	5,622	4	
1880/81	10,961	7,227	96	0	96	7,151	11,751	7,093	114	7,093	4,066	1,773	100	26,791	7,365	11	
1881/82	10,609	7,096	30	0	30	7,066	12,239	7,869	102	7,869	4,066	1,773	108	27,074	7,276	8	
1882/83	10,275	6,949	30	0	30	6,949	12,885	8,077	136	8,077	4,066	1,773	104	27,236	7,192	0	
1883/84	10,639	7,152	6	0	6	7,146	12,599	7,954	183	7,954	4,066	1,773	113	27,314	7,442	0	
1884/85	10,613	7,046	42	0	42	7,004	12,761	8,135	213	8,135	4,066	1,773	187	27,480	7,304	0	
1885/86	15,963	5,283	0	0	0	5,283	5,302	4,527	179	4,527	3,546	2,478	74	24,459	5,536	0	
1886/87	15,965	5,280	0	0	0	5,280	5,296	4,518	96	4,518	3,546	2,551	86	24,807	5,462	0	
1887/88	15,911	5,205	0	0	0	5,025	5,579	4,777	38	4,777	3,546	2,551	136	24,806	5,199	5	
1888/89	15,911	5,203	16	0	16	5,203	5,349	4,581	57	4,581	3,546	2,551	142	24,806	5,405	5	
1889/90	16,304	5,531	20	0	20	5,531	4,956	4,248	69	4,248	3,546	2,551	136	24,806	5,736	0	
1890/91	16,605	5,791	39	0	39	5,752	4,655	4,007	61	4,007	3,546	2,551	144	24,806	5,957	0	
1891/92	17,106	6,183	69	0	69	6,114	4,154	3,615	66	3,615	3,546	2,551	206	24,806	6,386	0	
1892/93	17,378	6,590	42	0	42	6,548	3,882	3,209	11	3,209	3,546	2,551	314	24,806	6,933	0	
1893/94	17,712	6,990	164	0	164	6,523	3,548	3,109	72	3,109	3,546	2,551	623	24,806	7,218	0	
1894/95	16,294	6,774	71	0	71	6,660	4,900	4,105	114	4,105	3,546	2,548	637	24,73	7,411	0	

1855/156	15791	5426	21	0	0	6405	2449	3363	76	3522	9548	647	547103	23337	20371	0
1856/157	17007	7126	0	0	0	7126	4272	3673	71	3522	2540	652	204811	13337	15649	0
1857/158	17097	7126	0	0	0	7126	4296	3703	249	3518	2528	646	24911	13357	8021	0
1858/159	18463	7780	204	0	0	7576	6536	4276	555	3571	2613	619	28570	14569	8750	0
1859/160	25448	10603	1839	0	0	8764	20442	7301	882	3693	2423	697	49583	20327	10343	0
1860/161	22492	9906	0	0	0	9906	23614	8152	1228	3683	2400	823	49789	20458	11957	0
1861/162	23128	10268	0	0	0	10268	22847	7737	1150	3821	2444	872	49796	20449	12290	0
1862/163	23672	10497	0	0	0	10497	22814	7515	1027	3811	2437	864	49796	20449	12388	0
1863/164	23869	10504	0	0	0	10504	22117	7510	1140	3810	2437	877	49796	20457	12521	0
1864/165	23710	10482	0	0	0	10482	22276	7499	1938	3810	2437	931	49796	20418	13357	0
1865/166	25999	11367	0	0	0	11367	19987	6446	2733	3810	2437	958	49796	20230	15058	0
1866/167	28262	12397	0	0	0	12397	17587	5637	1043	3810	2437	970	49659	20471	14410	0
1867/168	29514	12981	0	0	0	12981	15138	5001	1918	3810	2437	976	48462	20419	15875	0
1868/169	31823	13645	0	0	0	13645	12966	4359	1398	3810	2437	976	48599	20441	16019	0
1869/170	33196	14155	0	0	0	14155	12791	3946	1922	3809	2437	974	49796	20587	17053	0
1870/171	32467	13939	0	0	0	13939	13520	4217	1279	3809	2437	976	49796	20588	16194	0
1871/172	32867	13978	0	0	0	13978	13120	4171	834	3809	2437	976	49796	20586	15788	0
1872/173	30139	12737	16	0	0	12737	15746	5314	1917	3809	2437	976	49694	20504	15630	118
1873/174	25497	10769	8	0	0	10769	19415	7085	939	3809	2437	976	48921	20291	12676	224
1874/175	24368	10245	0	0	0	10245	20276	7394	410	3809	2437	976	48453	20076	11631	161
1875/176	24818	10345	2	0	0	10345	19836	7303	475	3799	2428	966	48453	20076	11784	93
1876/177	26269	11057	6	0	0	11057	18385	6590	843	3799	2428	960	48453	20075	12854	429
1877/178	28251	12082	0	0	0	12082	16409	5589	345	3793	2421	959	48453	20092	13386	103
1878/179	31544	13139	0	0	0	13139	13130	4525	317	3779	2412	950	48453	20076	14406	0

The areas entered in Columns 2, 3, 11, 12, 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlements have been converted into Acres from the figures recorded in the Indian accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals .30 guntas.

*G. Cunningham*

*Colonel  
Superintendent Survey & Assess  
Revenue and Audit*



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*Statement contrasting the existing and proposed Areas*

Number of Village	Name of Village	Acres and Assessment according to cultivation								
		Rice		Kali		Kachhal Bagrit		Pachhal Bagrit		Acres
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kibole	25	31	207	174	0	0	0	0	625
2	Raseyara	27	32	264	232	0	0	0	0	2257
3	Kaleynara	23	34	385	333	0	0	0	0	7724
4	Rau degaon	16	18	641	499	0	0	0	0	1077
5	Deherwadi	7	8	57	26	0	0	0	0	721
6	Sandara	11	16	318	256	0	0	0	0	346
7	Dikar degaon	55	78	473	335	0	0	0	0	643
8	Lindia	23	29	160	115	0	0	0	0	1593
9	Daba degaon	2	2	120	113	0	0	0	0	101
10	Naik wadi	11	14	139	119	0	0	0	0	111
11	Kocher degaon	46	56	382	354	0	0	0	0	2408
12	Potk wadi	14	18	255	232	0	0	0	0	541
13	Wihur wadi	46	55	84	69	0	0	0	0	1434
14	Pemjari	4	5	161	132	0	0	0	0	220
15	Ramjari	48	61	316	273	0	0	30	14	3189
16	Umbrella Budruk	22	24	448	366	0	0	0	0	1268
17	Ambegaon	21	25	877	742	0	0	0	0	992
18	Dhaur	20	28	192	177	0	0	0	0	521
19	Shakti degaon	39	48	524	578	0	0	0	0	1430
20	Jambhuti	24	35	167	147	0	0	0	0	1434
20	Total	484	617	6192	5322	0	0	30	34	2483

ment Dry Crop and water cess for 20 Government

Returns for 1878/79.						Proposed		
Mch.		Total acres.	Total Assessment.	Water cess Potential.	Total Assessment including Water cess.	Acre		
	Assessment.					Price	Rate	Noted at Bagrit.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	190	257	395	0	395	28	324	10
	675	2550	939	0	939	26	753	0
	477	2132	784	0	784	26	516	0
	312	1134	909	0	909	16	1133	19
	220	785	254	0	254	8	106	3
	178	475	388	0	388	13	324	0
	372	1690	795	0	795	61	749	5
	200	1186	458	0	458	24	624	2
	152	522	248	0	248	2	214	0
	316	1066	449	0	449	12	346	0
	762	3981	1172	0	1172	49	841	0
	134	868	384	0	384	16	365	13
	467	2004	611	0	611	50	126	1
	713	390	210	0	210	4	223	0
	1410	3573	1578	41	1419	51	514	10
	297	1738	687	0	687	24	879	0
	204	1890	981	0	981	22	828	0
	167	533	372	0	372	23	217	0
	355	1073	785	0	785	44	389	0
	511	2127	599	0	649	26	210	9
	7124	31544	13098	41	13139	525	2781	67
	3216	12120	1595	0	1595	21	1011	0

Assessment of

*Villages of the Durg, portion of the Deraul & Deraul*

*Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation*

<i>Patahal Bapat.</i>	<i>Mol.</i>	<i>Total acres</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>					<i>Total Assessment</i>	<i>Water cons. Bapat</i>
			<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Patahal Bapat.</i>	<i>Patahal Bapat.</i>	<i>Mol.</i>		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
0	562	914	17	305	10	0	161	633	0
0	1791	2570	45	674	0	0	535	1304	0
0	1728	2270	57	506	0	0	462	1021	0
5	787	1960	28	1018	22	5	261	1334	8
0	825	942	13	62	4	0	240	319	0
0	358	695	27	355	2	0	107	429	0
0	1021	1846	130	166	52	0	271	1729	0
0	975	1223	48	202	0	0	292	542	0
0	328	544	4	214	0	0	110	328	0
0	787	1145	22	316	0	0	249	587	0
4	2203	3077	90	889	0	4	684	1667	6
0	554	935	28	377	0	0	133	538	0
0	2047	2224	90	127	1	0	531	749	0
0	196	423	4	219	0	0	60	288	0
50	3216	3841	97	439	11	60	1035	1642	130
0	996	1899	40	740	0	0	302	1082	0
0	1034	1884	38	897	0	0	251	1186	0
0	567	807	48	240	0	0	175	463	0
0	1151	2084	82	943	0	0	339	1364	0
0	2100	2345	57	197	12	0	634	850	0
59	23211	33648	1010	9486	82	69	6678	15525	144
<i>Uncultivated land.</i>			—						
0	10760	13014	555	1080	0	0	3208	5343	0
59	33976	46662	1565	11266	82	69	9886	22868	144

of the same in the same.

Total Assessment including the area	Difference in area as found by the Revision Survey operations.						Maximum rate per acre.			Average rate per acre.			Percentage increase of Assessment.
	Acres.						Rice.	Kali.	Mud.	Rice.	Kali.	Mud.	
	Increase.			Decrease.									
	Rice.	Kali.	Mud.	Rice.	Kali.	Mud.				Rice.	Kali.	Mud.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
533	3	117	1	0	0	73	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-0-7	0-15-1	0-1-8	34.9
1304	0	487	0	1	0	468	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-11-8	0-14-4	0-5-3	38.8
1021	3	131	4	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-3-1	0-15-8	0-4-3	30.2
1342	0	492	0	0	0	290	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-12-0	0-14-5	0-5-4	41.1
319	1	47	124	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-10-0	0-7-4	0-1-1	25.3
489	2	6	0	0	0	8	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-1-3	1-1-6	0-1-1	26.0
1189	6	276	0	0	0	141	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-2-1	1-0-4	0-2-3	44.0
542	1	64	0	0	0	28	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-0-0	0-14-0	0-4-7	12.3
328	0	94	0	0	0	72	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-0-2	1-0-0	0-5-4	32.0
587	1	187	0	0	0	109	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-13-4	0-14-7	0-5-7	30.7
1673	3	459	0	0	0	450	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-13-5	1-0-11	0-5-0	41.9
538	2	110	0	0	0	45	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-12-2	1-0-6	0-5-2	40.1
749	4	42	173	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-12-10	1-0-2	0-4-5	32.6
268	0	62	0	0	0	24	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-4-3	0-15-9	0-4-11	37.1
1572	3	198	107	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-14-5	0-13-8	0-5-2	24.7
1082	2	431	0	0	0	272	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-10-8	0-13-6	0-4-10	57.5
1186	1	0	42	0	49	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-11-8	1-1-4	0-3-11	20.9
463	3	25	46	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-1-5	1-1-8	0-4-11	24.5
1364	5	365	0	0	0	279	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-13-4	1-1-0	0-4-9	38.5
950	2	41	166	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	2-3-1	0-15-0	0-4-10	28.8
17669	42	3638	642	1	49	2264	—	—	—	1-14-9	0-15-6	0-4-9	34.5
5343	6	755	0	0	0	877	—	—	—	1-10-1	0-14-10	0-4-6	18.1



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Statement referred to in Para 54 of the Superintendent Revenue Ser  
 Situated in the Dindori Taluka of the Muzk. Collectorate.

Dindori Taluka	Dindori Taluka	Number	Name of Village	Average for	Maximum dry crop rate.	According to Manual									Ward No.
						Total arable acres including Mann	Total Unarable acres.	Khatia occupied land					Balance collected.	Acres	
								Occupied acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions					
										Permanent.	Casual	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Dindori	Dindori	7	Shuonai	10 years from 1863/70 to 1878/79	7-12-0	1687	215	1002	771	0	0	0	771	247	
				5 years from 1874/75 to 1878/79	7-12-0	1687	215	1082	820	0	0	0	820	358	
				1878/79		1687	215	1118	840	0	0	0	840	322	

*Form & Masika Report N<sup>o</sup> 83 of 1880 for Inam Village of Shewmari,*

According to Survey.																		
Inam, Inam-right, acres.	Khatai, Occupied Land												Unoccupied Waste		Average Assessment on 'Khatai' land per acre.	Average of 1000 a. covered per cent on 19 years average in columns 14 & 30.		
	Rice		Dry-crop		Moolasthal Bagait		Patusthal Bagait		Total		Water cess	Total Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Assessment								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
										</								

*Thompson* Colonel

*Supt. Rev. Survey & Assessment  
Form & Masika.*



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Statement referred to in Para. 60 of the Superintendent's Revenue  
Situated in the Dindori Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate

Former Taluka	Present Taluka.	Number	Name of Village	Average for	Mauzidar's dry crop rate.	According to Manual								
						Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unirrigated acres	Khalas occupied land					Balance Collection.	How Meas.
								Perpetual Acres	Full Assessment.	Provisions.				
										Perpetual.	Unirrigated.	Full.		
7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dindori	Dindori	1	Dhagur	10 Years from 1863/70 to 1878/79	Kali	1728	180	1339	794	0	0	0	794	160
					1-6-0									
				5 Years from 1874/75 to 1878/79	Kali	1732	180	1241	752	0	0	0	752	256
					1878/79	1732	180	1253	745	0	0	0	745	270

*Survey, Pona & Masiki Report N<sup>o</sup> 83 of 1880 for Inam Village of Dhargur.*

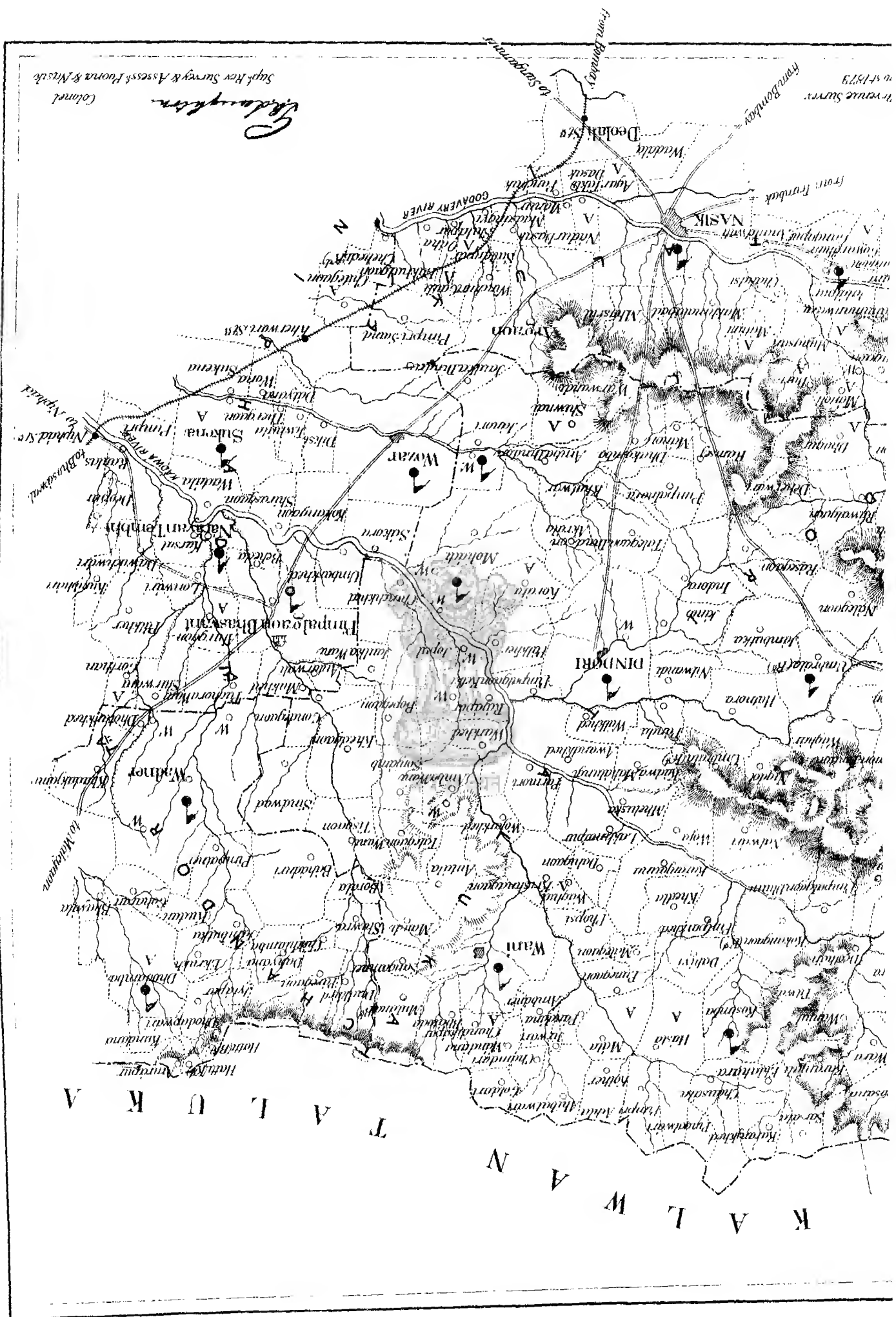
Assessment		According to Survey.																Unoccupied Waste		Average Assessment in Inam land per acre	Increase of Assessment per acre on 10 Years average on Columns 14 & 34
		Inam Occupied Land																			
Inam No.	Rice		Kharif		Rabi		Mazethal Bagrit		Faththal Bagrit		Total		Water area.	Total Assessment	Acre	Assessment					
	Acre	Assessment	Acre	Assessment	Acre	Assessment	Acre	Assessment	Acre	Assessment	Acre	Assessment									
15	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
187	110	11	27	291	160	387	150	0	0	41	50	1330	987	69	1056	364	189	0.428	33.0		
188																					
189																					

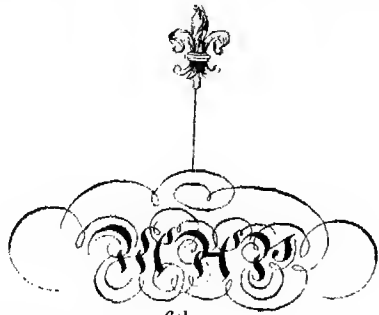
*T. K. Kulkarni* Colonel.  
*Asst. Revenue Survey & Assessment*  
*Pona & Masiki*





सत्यमेव जयते





of the

## DINDORI TALUKA

and Parts of

## NASIK NIPHAD AND CHANDOR TALUKAS

of the



Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



### REFERENCES

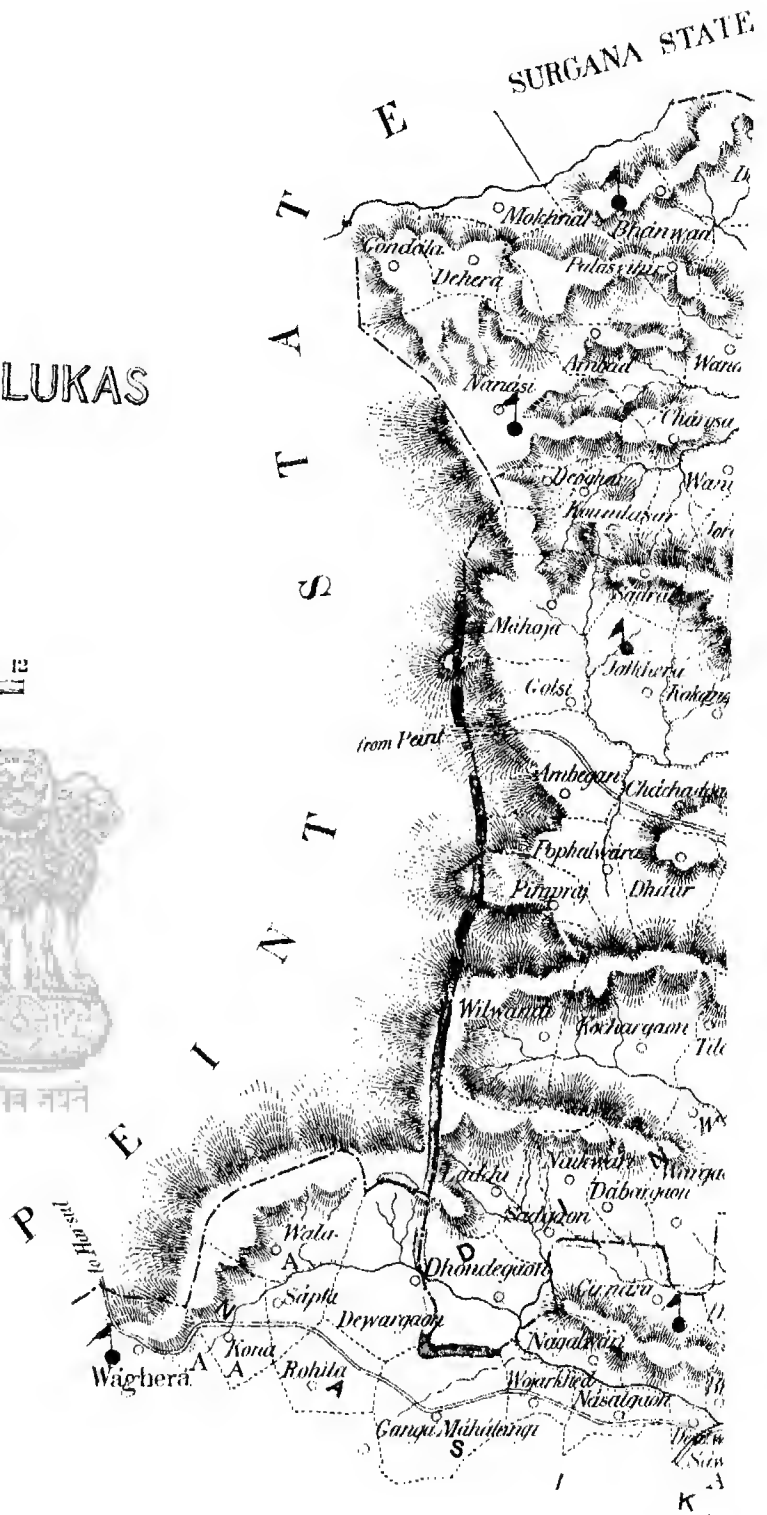
Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	R <sup>s</sup> 1, 12, 0
II	R <sup>s</sup> }
III	R <sup>s</sup> 1, 6, 0
IV	R <sup>s</sup> }
V	R <sup>s</sup> }
VI	R <sup>s</sup> }

Aberated Villages..... A  
Bazar Villages..... B  
Taluka Boundary.....  
Village Boundary.....



सर्वोच्च न्याय



Reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Scale from original.  
Govt. Photoduplication Office, Poona, 1879.

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent,  
and Assessment Poona & Nasik 1<sup>st</sup> Aug

Below Survey Superintendent's No. 83, dated 28th January 1880.

No. 544 of 1880.

*Soundana, 9th February 1880.*

Forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

The Dindori Dangs have already been fully reported on, and the new rates discussed and sanctioned. The experience gained of the recent revision settlements is favourable, and consequently no very lengthy remarks seem now called for.

The undersigned fully acquiesces in the present proposals.

The villages now reported on are very favourably situated as regards rainfall, and even in the famine years good crops were secured. The rainfall varies in different seasons, but there has never been any actual deficiency; remissions have been rare and postponement has never had to be resorted to.

As in other parts of the district there has been a general advance in material prosperity, and this too unchecked as elsewhere by the famine years or at any rate in a lesser degree.

The greater subdivision of survey numbers as per para. 8 of the report is a right move; it is presumed that in future survey rule No. 15 will have to be fully enforced.

There is very little irrigated cultivation, but the abundant rainfall renders the people comparatively independent of artificial means. The character of the population has, however, something to do with it. The Kokanis and Kolis have little enterprise, and are content to live from hand to mouth.

That so much of the land is held by the actual recorded Khatedars is a most satisfactory feature, and goes to show that the bulk of the cultivators are independent.

One of the common complaints against our system is that the poorer soils are assessed too high as compared with the higher class lands. It is satisfactory to note that the proposed increase is mainly on the rice, while the Mal land assessment remains as before. The new rice rates are fully moderate as compared with the value of the crop. The Dang rice, however, is a very inferior article to that grown as *bágáit* in Desh villages. Prices still run very high, and there seems now little chance of their ever reverting to their former low standard. Prices have kept up in face of two abundant harvests and show no symptom of any decline; on all accounts there is no reason to believe that the proposed enhancement is more than is warranted by existing circumstances.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY,  
Collector of Násik.



सत्यमेव जयते

(Survey Commissioner's Letter No. 284, dated 5th March 1880.)

No. <sup>R</sup><sub>880</sub> OF 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 19th March 1880.

Submitted to Government.

2. The settlement of these 22 villages of the Dindori Táluka has been made on principles already approved of by Government in Resolution No. 1848 of 22nd March 1876 for 20 villages of this táluka.

3. I consider that the Survey Commissioner is right in his 20th and 21st paras. in proposing to reduce the dry-crop rate, which the Deputy Superintendent has suggested for the ghát villages. But, while supporting Colonel Anderson's proposals as regards the nine villages marginally noted, I would add to them the following,—

1. Dhondegaon.	6. Toilwandi.
2. Sadgaon.	7. Kachargaon.
3. Ladchi.	8. Pimpruj.
4. Dabargaon.	9. Pophalware.
5. Náikwari.	

—Dhaur, Chachadgaon, Ambegaon,—which are relatively as near to the ghát. Colonel Anderson gives reasons for not extending the lower rate to Ambegaon, and I imagine that the proximity of the road would be the reason for excluding Dhaur and Chachadgaon. I, however, do not concur in the reasons given by Colonel Anderson. The traffic by the road in question is at no time very great, and certainly not sufficiently great to compensate these western villages for being put in a higher class than those nine villages already recommended for favourable consideration by the Survey Commissioner. Had these villages been situated, like Helwak in the Patan Táluka, close to a great and much used line of traffic, then there would undoubtedly have been very considerable compensating advantages. The road to Point is, however, not one over which a great stream of traffic passes, and, therefore, I hope these three villages will be placed on the same footing as the other nine villages.

4. The settlement proposed for the Inám villages is fair and satisfactory, and should be sanctioned.

5. With the modification I have now proposed as regards the villages of Dhaur, Chachadgaon, and Ambegaon, I recommend the settlement proposed by Colonel Anderson for sanction.

6. Government will observe that it is proposed the rates be guaranteed for the period applied to the part of the same táluka previously settled.

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C.D



सत्यमेव जयते

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1880.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D. No. R.-883, dated 19th March 1880—Submitting a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. (No. 284 of 1880), with accompaniments, relating to the proposals for the introduction of revised rates into twenty-two villages of the Dindori Táluka, Násik Collectorate, consisting of twenty-one "Dángi" and one "Desh" village, the classification of which was completed last field season.

RESOLUTION.—Twenty-one out of the twenty-two villages to which this report relates belong to the dági or ghát portion of the Dindori Táluka and one only is classed as desh, or a village of the plain. Twenty of them are Government and two alienated. The tract of country in which they are situated is for the most part level, free from forest, and containing a fair proportion of black soil. The rain-fall is plentiful and certain, a failure of harvest not having been recorded for many years. The conformation of the country whilst unfavourable to the extensive rice cultivation found in the adjacent villages of the Násik Táluka settled in 1878-79, is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cold weather crops, wherein it has a great advantage over most of the other ghát districts. The high road from Násik to Peint traverses this group of villages, bringing them within easy reach of the railway at Devláli, from 12 to 24 miles distant, and opening out several bázár towns in the more immediate neighbourhood.

2. The original survey was carried out, as far as regards rice, garden and the better class of dry crop land, in 1845-46, whilst the measurement of the Mál, or light dry crop fields, was deferred till 1860. The system of settlement adopted was that introduced by Mr. Fraser Tytler, and sanctioned for the whole of this ghát district. The revision operations, commenced in 1875-76, comprised the more minute sub-division and the separate demarcation of subordinate numbers in the case of dry crop and rice land, in order to suit the system of cultivation in vogue amongst the agriculturists of dágri tracts. The re-classification was devoted chiefly to remedying some defects found in the original survey operations.

3. Reserving consideration of the alienated villages till later, it appears that in the Government villages there has taken place during the late guarantee an increase of over 66 per cent. in population, of 87 per cent. in carts, of 55 per cent. in ploughs, and of 52 and 116 per cent. in houses of the lower and better classes respectively. The increase in the numbers of cattle, both agricultural and breeding, is comparatively small, as in the adjoining villages settled last year. As regards the variations in cultivation, it may be noted that owing to the inclusion of much of the better class of dry crop land in the inferior, until the more accurate measurement of the latter in 1860, trustworthy statistics are available only from that year, and, as given in paragraph 14 of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 284, show that in 1860-61 the area occupied was 22,492 acres, whilst it was 31,544 in 1878-79. Prices of the chief grain and pulse grown in those villages have risen, apart from the abnormal stimulus given by the famine in other districts, to double those of the decade 1845-46 to 1854-55. The revenue seems to have been collected without pressure and the amount of remissions and outstanding balance have been extremely small.

4. With regard to the rates of assessment it is proposed to raise those on rice land, in existence, as such, before the original survey, from a maximum of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8-0, a similar increase being carried through all the six classes. The effect on the revenue will be an increase of Rs. 615, or 58·6 per cent. Dry crop land converted into rice by the labour of the occupant during the currency of the former guarantee has been assessed, in accordance with the previous orders of Government, at not more than the highest dry crop rates. Of this description of land, however, there are only 105 acres. On land irrigated from wells, dry crop rates have been placed except in the case mentioned by the



Superintendent in paragraph 41 of his report, where channel water is used to supplement that from a well. A maximum of Rs. 8 is fixed on pátasthal land, the present rate, that is, being retained. For dry crop land of the superior class the maximum rate has been raised from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, the five lower classes having also been increased in rate proportionately. The results will be an increase of Rs. 5,654 or 69·4 per cent. including the assessment on new rice land. From the Table D, appended to the Superintendent's report, it appears that the rates on rice land average Rs. 1-12-9, varying for the different villages from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-4-0, whilst the rate on káli or superior dry crop land varies between Re. 0-9-4 and Rs. 1-1-0, with an average incidence of Re. 0-15-5. The lighter dry crop or mál land was classed in the original survey at a maximum of Re. 0-7-0, and this rate it is proposed by the Superintendent to retain. The average incidence is only Re. 0-4-9, and the rate falls as low as Rs. 0-3-10. Taking all three classes of land together the average rate per acre is raised under the proposals now submitted from Re. 0-6-8 to Re. 0-8-5, and the total revenue 30·3 per cent. The increase varies in the different villages between 18·3 and 57·5 per cent.

The Survey Commissioner proposes to fix a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 on nine villages on consideration of their proximity to the gháts, and the Commissioner, C. D., would include three more villages for similar reasons. No such distinction as that now drawn by Colonel Anderson and Mr. Robertson was proposed in the case of the twenty-two villages in the Násik Táluka, immediately to the south of those under consideration, whilst the latter are reported to possess a better class of mál land, and their facilities for rabi cultivation may be justly held to compensate for some inferiority in the rice land.

5. Upon consideration of the increase in the number of the inhabitants and the improvement in their general circumstances, together with the additional facilities they now enjoy for bringing their produce to market, and the higher prices ruling there, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the rates as proposed by the Superintendent of Survey and concurred in by the Collector for the remaining period of the guarantees already in force for the villages of this táluka previously settled, namely, 24 years, or to the end of 1903-4.

6. The case of the two alienated village of Shevnai and Dhágur remains to be considered. In the former the maximum rates proposed are those of the adjacent Government villages, viz., Rs. 1-12-0 on dry crop, Rs. 8 on garden land irrigated from channel, and Rs. 3-8-0 for land irrigated from well. The average rate per acre would then be Re. 0-13-6, or about 23 per cent, about the average previous realizations. It is remarked, however, in this case as in others, that the accounts of alienated villages cannot be held to afford a trustworthy statement of the collections of former years, but from the data before them, Government judge the rates proposed to be fair and reasonable. In Dhágur, which is a dāngi village, the same rates are proposed as those in the surrounding Government villages, to which the previous portion of this Resolution refers. The average incidence will be Rs. 2-7-3 in the case of rice, Rs. 2-14-5 in that of pátasthal, Re. 0-13-8 on káli or superior dry crop, and Re. 0-6-2 on mál. The increase of revenue from the application of these rates will be about 33 per cent. according to the statements of accounts on which, as observed above, entire reliance cannot be placed. This increase, approximating as it does to that approved for the adjacent villages, is not excessive, and the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accord his sanction to the introduction of the above rates, the duration of the guarantee being the same as in the case of the Government villages.

JOHN NUGENT,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Násik,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation (with the papers)